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# Kentucky

## FARM HANDBOOK

~~~~~ 1942 ~~~~~

### State and Federal Agricultural Services

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN COOPERATION WITH  
THE EXTENSION SERVICE OF THE KENTUCKY COLLEGE  
OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

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# Kentucky

## **FARM HANDBOOK • 1942**

### **State and Federal Agricultural Services**

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The Farm Handbook lists the agricultural services of the State of Kentucky and the United States Government directly available to farmers.

Farmers are welcome at all times to write, telephone, or visit the office of the county agent for further information on any of the services listed in the Handbook. If the county agent cannot provide the service, he will advise where and how to get it. Any of the agencies listed in this Handbook will be glad to supply additional information on subjects covered.

United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Extension Service of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics

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United States Government Printing Office  
Washington, 1942

# **USDA War Boards**



In every State and county of the United States, Department of Agriculture War Boards have been established by order of the Secretary of Agriculture. The chairman of each State board is the head officer in the State for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The chairman of each county A. A. A. committee is head officer in the county.

See your county war board for latest information about the Farm Defense Program. The board helps to determine the county's share in the national production goals and also does what it can to assist farmers in meeting problems of farm labor, machinery repair, obtaining necessary equipment, scrap iron collections, etc.

The agencies of the Department whose representatives serve on the State defense boards include the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, the Farm Credit Administration, the Surplus Marketing Administration, the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Forest Service, the Rural Electrification Administration, and the Federal-State Cooperative Extension Service.

The membership of the county board will be made up of the principal employee of each of these agencies that maintains an office in any given county. The U. S. D. A. County War Boards are responsible through their chairmen to the U. S. D. A. State War Boards. The U. S. D. A. State War Boards are responsible through their chairmen to the Secretary of Agriculture.



# CONTENTS

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	Page
USDA War Boards . . . . .	II
Agricultural Conservation Program . . . . .	1
Agricultural Education . . . . .	5
Agricultural Engineering . . . . .	7
Beekeeping . . . . .	9
Cooperatives . . . . .	10
Dairying . . . . .	11
Experiment Stations . . . . .	13
Farm Crops . . . . .	14
Farm Homes . . . . .	15
Farm Labor . . . . .	17
Farm Management . . . . .	18
Feeds . . . . .	19
4-H Clubs . . . . .	21
Forestry . . . . .	22
Fruits and Vegetables . . . . .	25
Gardens . . . . .	26
Health . . . . .	27
Information . . . . .	29
Livestock raising . . . . .	30
Loans . . . . .	31
Markets . . . . .	36
Negro Work . . . . .	39
Plant Diseases and Pests . . . . .	40
Poultry . . . . .	41
Seeds . . . . .	43
Soil Conservation Districts . . . . .	44
Soil, Limestone, and Mineral Tests . . . . .	45
Tobacco . . . . .	46

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# Agricultural Conservation Program

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The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is administered in Kentucky by a State committee, composed of five farmers appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture. Programs are administered in the counties by county committees, each composed of three regular members and two alternate members, chosen by community delegates elected each year by farmers in each community. Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs are administered locally with the aid of community committees composed of three regular members and two alternates elected annually by direct vote of the farmers.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program includes the following provisions:

- Conservation and soil-building payments.
- Marketing quotas.
- Crop loans.
- Parity payments.
- Crop insurance.

## **CONSERVATION SOIL-BUILDING PAYMENTS**

Farmers participating in the agricultural conservation program receive conservation payments in return for specific voluntary reductions in the acreages of soil-depleting crops being produced in surplus amounts. In Kentucky these crops are Burley tobacco, dark air-cured tobacco, dark fire-cured tobacco, wheat, cotton, and, in designated counties, corn, and potatoes.

The larger part of the payments that farmers may receive under the agricultural conservation program is that earned by carrying out approved soil-building and soil-conserving practices. Soil-building allowances are set up for each farm, and these allowances may be earned by spreading lime, applying phosphate to legumes and grasses, turning under green manure crops, leaving winter cover crops on the land, seeding legumes and grasses, terracing, planting forest trees, and other approved conservation measures.

Throughout the State, farmers under the program may receive phosphate as a conservation material in lieu of payments. In certain counties some winter legume and cover-crop seeds and lime are also available as conservation materials in place of soil-building payments.

Minimum soil-building goals must be reached before full special crop payments for the farm can be earned: On farms where minimum soil-building goals are not reached, proportional reductions will be made in special crop payments.

### *Special Provisions for Small Farms*

Under the agricultural conservation program any farm in Kentucky may earn as much as \$20, and all payments of less than \$200 are automatically increased by amounts specified in enabling legislation.

There is no restriction on food and feed crops other than those for which special farm allotments are set up.

### *Forestry*

Farmers participating in the AAA programs may earn payments for planting forest trees or shrubs beneficial to wildlife. Payments for this soil-conserving practice are in addition to other soil-building payments, and in 1942 will be made from a special forestry-practice allowance of \$15 per farm.

### *How to Participate in the ACP*

The first step toward participation in the agricultural conservation program is the signing of the farm plan for 1942, which should be worked out with local AAA committeemen. These farm plans are available through community committeemen or at the office of the county agricultural conservation association. Participation in the program automatically establishes the farmer's membership in the county association.

## **MARKETING QUOTA PROGRAM**

Whenever marketing quotas are proclaimed for any commodity under provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum, the quotas are established and administered

by county and community AAA committees in cooperation with special marketing quota program representatives.

When marketing quotas are in effect for a commodity, the farm marketing quota generally is the same as the farm allotment under the agricultural conservation program.

Marketing quotas are in effect in Kentucky on cotton, Burley tobacco, dark air-cured tobacco, and dark fire-cured tobacco. Quotas have been proclaimed on the 1942 wheat crop, and a referendum will be held in the spring to determine whether producers approve.

When producers wish to appeal for adjustments in the quotas established for their farms by local committees, special review committees made up of producers from adjoining counties are provided.

### **CROP LOAN PROGRAM**

To promote more orderly marketing of basic farm commodities and to help farmers avoid "dumping" these crops on depressed markets at harvest time, the Commodity Credit Corporation has offered loans on such crops as tobacco, cotton, wheat, and corn.

These loans, when offered, are administered locally by AAA committees and are offered under market conditions defined in the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Commodities used as collateral for these loans must be placed in storage approved by the Corporation.

### **PARITY PRICE PROGRAM**

Special congressional appropriations provide for parity payments to producers of tobacco, wheat, and cotton, and also to corn growers in counties with commercial corn allotments, whenever market prices of these commodities drop below parity.

Payments are contingent upon the farmer's compliance with allotments for these crops, and the program is administered by AAA committees.

## **CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM**

“All-risk” crop insurance for wheat has been available to Kentucky growers since 1939 and will also be offered on cotton in 1942. This insurance, written by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, insures the farm crop against all unavoidable hazards. Premiums and indemnities are payable in bushels of wheat or pounds of cotton.

The crop insurance policies, which assure the farmer an income from these crops each year, are available through AAA committees.

It is expected that the crop insurance program will be extended to tobacco and other commodities as soon as feasible.

The rights of owners, operators, and tenants in regard to allotments, quotas, measurements, payments, and other features of the program are stated in laws and regulations. Further information may be had at the county AAA office or from the State AAA Committee, Lexington.



# Agricultural Education

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The College of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky at Lexington is devoted to the improvement of farm life. It offers general education in agriculture and home economics, conducts agricultural extension work, and through the Agricultural Experiment Station carries on research and experimentation.

## *Resident Teaching*

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics offers training in all phases of general farming and home economics, including crop production, livestock raising, fruit and vegetable growing, farm management, dairying, nutrition, and other aspects of family living, etc. It also prepares men and women for technical positions in agriculture, home economics, and related industries. Four-year college courses and graduate work are offered to men and women with accredited high school education. Degrees of bachelor of science in agriculture or in home economics and advanced degrees may be obtained.

## *Extension*

The Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics includes the work of county farm agents and county home demonstration agents. Farm folk and all other citizens may confer with these agents at any time regarding problems of farming and homemaking. Through county extension agents and through demonstrations conducted by cooperating farmers results of research work at the Agricultural Experiment Station are taken directly to farms.

*Research.* See Experiment Stations.

## VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Vocational agriculture training is offered in 267 high schools in Kentucky. This includes three divisions or phases.

All-day classes in vocational agriculture are conducted for farm boys in high school.

Vocational agriculture schools also conduct part-time classes for out-of-school young men 16 to 25 years old, and evening classes for adult farmers. Both of these courses are free.

An evening school course in agriculture consists of meetings covering a special field or subject. A part-time course in agriculture consists of meetings in addition to recreational and social activities. Information on such courses may be had from the local teacher of vocational agriculture.

### *Future Farmers of America*

All-day white students of vocational agriculture are qualified for membership in the State and National organization known as the Future Farmers of America. Each school offering vocational agriculture has a chartered chapter of Future Farmers of America. The organization has as one of its chief purposes the development of competent, aggressive rural and agricultural leadership.

# **Agricultural Engineering**

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The agricultural engineering section of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics can furnish the people of the State, through office calls, by correspondence, by radio, and through the distribution of circular letters, blueprinted plans, and printed circulars, information on all phases of engineering adapted to agriculture.

## ***Soil-Erosion Control***

Assistance will be given in training county leaders in holding educational meetings and demonstrations to inform farmers of the importance of controlling erosion and of the engineering practices recommended in laying out terraces, lines for contour seeding and contour cultivation, and diversion ditches and structures for the control of gullies.

## ***Land Drainage***

Information on problems involved in the drainage of farm land by open ditches or tile will be furnished. Plans for drainage systems are prepared for demonstrations where farmers agree to keep records of costs and results and to follow the recommendations of the college for installing the drainage system and for fertilizing the soil after the system is installed.

## ***Rural Electrification***

Through leader conferences and educational meetings, help is given community groups for the development of plans for obtaining electric service and in establishing demonstrations to assist farmers in the selection and utilization of electrical equipment.

## ***Farm Buildings***

Three hundred and fifty plans of houses, barns, poultry-houses, hoghouses, and livestock equipment are available in circulars and blueprints. These may be obtained through county agents or direct from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

For the blueprinted plans, there is a small charge of 10



cents a sheet. The kind of plan or its number and the price should be mailed in with the order. A list of plans available, with prices, may also be obtained. An illustrated catalog of 80 popular plans, *Plans for Dwellings and Farm Buildings in Kentucky*, may be obtained at 15 cents a copy.

It is not the policy to design buildings for individuals. Specialists in cooperation with the county agents hold buildings schools for farmers, carpenters, and builders and help establish demonstrations.

Circular letters of timely building information are mailed to rural carpenters.

### *Water Supply and Sewage Disposal*

Information is furnished regarding sources of water, water-supply systems, plumbing, sewage-disposal systems, and the construction of farm reservoirs and other water-storage structures.

### *Farm Power and Machinery*

Agricultural engineers also advise farmers regarding their farm power and machinery problems.

# Beekeeping

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## *Information*

Information available to beekeepers throughout the State includes: Recommendations to novice beekeepers, selection and use of equipment, honey regions of the State, seasonal management, honey production, feeding, robbing, uniting, transferring, requeening, and disease control.

## *Beekeepers Association*

The Kentucky State Beekeepers Association is the official organization for beekeepers of the State. The annual meeting is usually held at Lexington, which is the address of the present secretary.

## *Regulations*

For information relative to laws regulating the movement of colonies of bees into or out of the State, queen rearing yards and inspection for foulbrood and other diseases write to the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington.

## *Short Course for Beekeepers*

For information on courses in beekeeping and short courses for beekeepers write to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics. An annual short course is held in connection with the Farm and Home Convention.

# Cooperatives

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Information on the organization of farmers' cooperatives may be had from county agents, Farm Security County Supervisors, the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Lexington, the Kentucky State Department of Agriculture at Frankfort, the Farm Security Administration's State office at Lexington and the Farm Credit Administration at Louisville.

The Bank for Cooperatives at Louisville, which is a branch of the Farm Credit Administration, makes loans to cooperatives and offers information and advice on organization and management of cooperatives.

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics employs an extension field agent in marketing who, as time permits, consults with groups of farmers interested in forming cooperatives. See your county agent or write to the college for further information.

Information also may be obtained from the Federal Government on consumers' cooperatives, such as cooperative filling stations. Address the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

## *Financial Assistance*

See Loans.

## *Rural Electrification*

See Rural Electrification under Agricultural Engineering.



## HERD IMPROVEMENT

### *Dairy Herd Improvement Associations*

A dairy herd improvement association is an organization of dairy farmers who cooperatively employ a tester to test their cows monthly at a nominal cost. The primary purpose of such an association is to obtain information that can be used in improving herds. The association supplies each member with production and feed costs for each cow. The tester offers suggestions on building up production, securing good cows and bulls, and on general dairying practices.

The Extension Service of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Lexington, supervises the work, secures the testers, and analyses the records, which are reported to the members of the associations through a monthly news letter. This publication also carries timely advice concerning feeding and herd management. For more information consult your county agent.

### *Advanced Registry and Herd Improvement Testing*

In addition to dairy-herd-improvement testing, advanced and herd-improvement registry testing is available for breeders of registered cattle. Advanced registry is selective testing whereby the breeder selects certain animals from his herd to be tested. With the herd-improvement registry test, the entire herd must be placed on test. Each national dairy breed association issues a booklet of rules and regulations governing the conduct of this test for the breed it represents. A copy, together with information concerning the cost of the test, can be secured from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

### *Breeding*

The county agent will assist farmers in securing superior breeding stock, also in the organization of breeding rings. A



breeding ring is a group of two or more dairymen who cooperate in securing and using good bulls.

The breeding value of bulls is determined through the proved-sire project of the dairy herd improvement associations. Breeding schools are arranged and conducted in cooperation with county agents.

### *Feeding*

Feeding schools are held each winter by county agents with the assistance of Dairy Extension specialists. Latest information on the nutrition of dairy animals is interpreted and practical application presented.

## **QUALITY CREAM AND MILK PRODUCTION**

Through the cooperation of dairy interests in the State, the dairy department supervises a State-wide plan of grading cream wherever it is sold on the basis of its quality. With as assured price differential favoring the sale of only cream that can be made into butter of superior quality, farmers are learning that "It pays to produce good cream."

### *Creamery Licenses*

The Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington enforces the Kentucky Creamery and Testers License Law, which protects farmers from false weights and incorrect butterfat tests.

# Experiment Stations

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At the Experiment Station at Lexington, experiments are under way with many kinds of crops and other plant life, livestock, soils, nutrition, and other problems affecting farming and homemaking.

The Robinson Experiment Substation at Quicksand deals with the farming problems of the eastern part of the State.

The Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton serves the western counties, giving particular attention to dark tobacco growing, fruit production, poultry raising, dairying, and the soils of the western third of the State.

## **OUTLYING SOIL EXPERIMENT FIELDS**

In addition to soil improvement tests at the main station at Lexington and at the substations at Princeton and Quicksand, outlying experiment fields are operated on several of Kentucky's principal soil areas, for the purpose of determining how these soils should be managed to produce high crop yields. These test fields are near Berea, Fariston, Campbellsville, Greenville, and Mayfield. Each fairly represents a considerable soil area in the surrounding counties. Annual field days on these fields draw large crowds of farmers from throughout the area to learn first-hand how crop yields can be greatly improved by the use of lime, phosphate fertilizers, and the proper rotation of crops, including clover and grasses, and the return of manures. These fields are open throughout the year to inspection by farm groups or individual farmers.

# Farm Crops

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From county agents, the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, and the Agricultural Experiment Station, information may be secured on all phases of crop growing, including fertility of the soil; the use of fertilizers, limestone, superphosphate, and other plant food elements; soil testing; seedbed preparation; cultural methods; varieties; weed control; rotation and cropping systems. State and Federal circulars and bulletins on these subjects are available at county agent offices or may be had by writing the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Lexington.

## *Demonstrations and Meetings*

Demonstrations in the growing of crops, the uses of fertilizers, the value of limestone and superphosphate, the growing of improved varieties, cover crops, and the application of improved practices are given by farmers in cooperation with county agents. All farmers and other interested persons may inspect these demonstrations from time to time. In many instances farmers are invited to make tours of such demonstrations. See your county agent for further information.



# Farm Homes

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## HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENTS

Home demonstration agents are employed in many counties. They assist individuals and groups of women with their homemaking problems.

In all counties, whether or not there is a home demonstration agent, free bulletins are available at the office of the county agent on farm and home subjects. Farm women are also welcome to write for information to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Lexington, Ky., and to the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### HOMEMAKERS' CLUBS

Community homemakers' clubs are organized into county homemakers' associations and into the Kentucky Homemakers' Federation. Club work includes the following subjects, on which information is also available to individuals:

*Clothing and Millinery.*—The clothing program is planned to meet the needs and interest of farm women, through information on clothing selection and buying, so that the money available will be spent as advantageously as possible, in obtaining appropriate, modish, well-made garments. Fundamentals of color, line, design, appropriateness, and construction are taught, including the use of old materials.

*Home Furnishings.*—Information is given on wall finishes, window treatments, arrangement of furniture, and on combining colors to bring about the best effects in the furnished room. County tours often are held to see what has been accomplished.

*Home Management.*—The home-management work deals with time- and labor-saving methods of work; convenient arrangement of equipment; efficient choice, use, and care of equipment; and financial planning.

*Foods and Nutrition.*—Information is available to every

farm woman on the production, preservation, preparation, nutrition, and marketing of food. This includes group demonstrations in canning, making cheese, butter, and other products, processing and curing meat, baking, and the preparation of school lunches. Food and nutrition specialists and home demonstration agents also cooperate with other State and Federal agencies and with parent-teachers' associations, women's clubs, school lunch programs, and others interested.

*Recreation.*—Every county with a home demonstration agent has an active recreation committee, which organizes or assists in recreation programs at meetings of homemakers' clubs and other public gatherings. District homemakers' camps are held, with programs and recreation composed of games, music, lectures, and other educational, inspirational and recreational activities.

*Homemakers' Library.*—A homemakers' library has been established at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington for the circulation of books to members of homemakers' clubs.

*Ornamental Plantings.*—Advice and information may be obtained through the home demonstration agent on the culture and use of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants around the farm home. The horticultural specialist of the College of Agriculture meets with groups of interested people. Where time permits, assistance is also available for the improvement of school, church, and other public grounds.

# Farm Labor

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The United States Employment Service maintains offices for the purpose of placing persons desiring employment and prospective employees in touch with each other. There is no charge, either to employer or worker. Among the applicants are farm workers of all types, and the service offers employers of farm labor assistance in securing the type of workers best qualified to fill their requirements.

Public employment offices are located at Ashland, Bowling Green, Corbin, Covington, Frankfort, Harlan, Hazard, Henderson, Hopkinsville, Lexington, Louisville, Maysville, Middlesboro, Newport, Owensboro, Paducah, Pikeville, Somerset, and Winchester.

## *Suggestions in Case of Labor Shortage*

Solving shortages of farm labor is a local problem. By keeping in close touch with the nearest United States employment office, with his county agent, and with the County U. S. D. A. War Board, a farm operator can keep posted on latest developments and take part in whatever plans are made to deal with the situation locally. On some farms more machine work and less hand work may be necessary. County agents have information on farmers in each county having machinery available for rent, and on improved methods, practices, and varieties to offset labor shortages. In some cases, additional labor may be recruited from ranks not ordinarily employed for farm labor, as school boys and girls.

The Selective Service System has asked local draft boards to give special consideration to deferment of men needed in farm production.

# Farm Management

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## *Accounts*

A Kentucky Farm Account Book may be obtained from your local county agent. It contains space for complete inventories, farm receipts and expenses, and complete instruction for the use of the book.

## *Leases*

Written lease forms and assistance in working out lease agreements may be obtained by landlords or tenants at the office of the county agent or Farm Security supervisor.

## *Planning*

Kentucky mimeographed form Farm Economics, Miscellaneous 102 includes a brief inventory blank for budgets crops to be grown, livestock to be kept, feed requirements for livestock, farm layout, and related farm-plan data. See your local county agent about your plans.

## *Tenancy*

Many counties have conducted general meetings for landlords and tenants to discuss their problems and come to a sound understanding of business principles. Local county agents can be of much help in explaining desirable relationships.



# Feeds

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## *Buying Feeds*

In order to carry out the purpose of the Kentucky feed law, quality standards and rules and regulations have been set up, and a system of tagging has been devised to protect feeders and honest manufacturers against adulteration and misbranding. Manufacturers must register their feeds under specific rules and standards and give definite information on printed tags. The tags make it easy for purchasers to observe quickly the character of the feed they are buying. A manila tag printed in red ink denotes a straight mixed feed. A manila tag printed in black ink denotes a straight by-products feed. A yellow tag printed in black ink denotes a feed than contains a filler or a material of little or no feed value as a concentrate. The maximum amount of filler allowed is 25 percent.

Feeders are warned not to purchase feeds that are not properly registered and tagged with a State guaranty tag and to report any irregularities that come to their notice to the Agricultural Experiment Station for attention.

For further information, address the Feed and Fertilizer Department, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

## *Feeding Information*

Information on feeding livestock and poultry to increase production in line with war needs may be obtained from county agents or from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Lexington. Bulletins and circulars on feeding may be had from county agents, the college, or the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## *Fertilizer*

The fertilizer law is designed to safeguard farmers against misbranding and short weights. Before a manufacturer can sell his fertilizer in Kentucky he must register it with the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and label it to

show his guarantee to the purchaser, giving the minimum amounts of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and potash.

If a farmer is in doubt as to the kind of fertilizer he needs he should consult the county agent or write to the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Inspections are made regularly, samples taken, and check analyses made to see if fertilizers are as guaranteed. Results of the inspections and analyses are reported to those interested. General information is carried to farmers by correspondence, by inspectors, and through Experiment Station publications.

For detailed information concerning inspection, tagging, and analysis of commercial fertilizers, write the Feed and Fertilizer Department of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.

## 4-H Clubs

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Boys and girls in rural Kentucky from the age of 10 to 21 are welcome to join a 4-H Club. Each county has a 4-H program, and in 1941 there were 44,000 members.

### *Projects and Meetings*

There are no dues for joining a 4-H Club; however, each member is required to conduct a demonstration in farming or homemaking under the supervision of an adult leader. Records are kept and recognition is given by the University of Kentucky to each member for a completed project and record. Project circulars and record books are furnished free. In projects that require financing, the financing may be arranged through local banks, production credit associations, or the Farm Security Administration. (See Loans.)

The most popular projects for girls in Kentucky are clothing, canning, food, and room improvement. The major agricultural projects are gardens, poultry, baby beef, swine, tobacco, corn, dairy, sheep, and potatoes. By helping to provide better family nutrition and increase the production of Food for Freedom, 4-H Club projects can contribute directly to national defense.

Monthly club meetings are held, with one or more local leaders in charge. The members elect their own officers and present their own program.

### *Camps, Fairs, and Short Courses*

Other club activities include spring rally days, summer camps and camp conferences, demonstration team contests, county picnics, tours, and fairs at which members exhibit. Junior Week at the university is held early in June.



# Forestry

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## *Farm Woodland Management*

The Extension Service will upon request advise with farmers on the management of their woodlands, including methods of thinning, pruning, harvesting marketable wood products, protection from grazing, fire, and insects, and the development of complete management plans. The Extension Service is developing a large number of farm forest management demonstrations throughout the State.

The Extension Service will furnish information on forest planting, including information as to the kinds of trees for different sections and soil conditions, time for planting, spacing, methods of planting, cultivation, and fertilization. The State Department of Conservation, Frankfort, Ky., is also prepared to render such services to landowners who contemplate planting or who have already planted. Consult your county agent.

## *Nurseries*

Forest-tree seedlings are available from the following sources:

A forest nursery operated by the State Department of Conservation is located at Louisville, Ky. Trees are sold to farmers and other landowners at cost or less for forest planting, erosion control, and land reclamation. These trees are distributed through the cooperation of the Extension Service or direct to landowners. Price lists and order blanks are available at the county agents' offices, from the Extension Forester, at Lexington or from the State Forester, at Frankfort.

For the purpose of erosion control and timber-stand rehabilitation in the seven Kentucky counties that drain into the Tennessee River, the Tennessee Valley Authority furnishes certain species of trees to cooperating farmers who will make necessary site preparation and plant and protect the trees. Applications for trees are handled by the county agent.

The Soil Conservation Service operates a nursery, producing trees that are furnished in limited quantities to farmers who have signed agreements in work areas of SCS Civilian Conservation Corps camps and in SCS project areas or soil conservation districts. Farmers should consult the project forester or the county agent.

### *AAA Payments*

Credit under the agricultural conservation program is allowed for forest practices. Consult your county agent for information.

### *Marketing and Timber Scaling*

The Extension Service maintains a file of information on markets for various types of farm timber. This information is available through the county agent's office.

Timber scaling is measuring; estimating is guessing. The Extension Service, through field schools and demonstrations, trains individuals or groups of farmers in practical methods of cruising and scaling timber. If a farmer is not in position to cruise and scale his own timber, he may secure the services of a trained scaler at a reasonable cost. Consult your county agent.

### *Forest Fire Control*

In sections of the State where an organized system of forest fire control has been established, call the nearest local fire warden. If you do not know the warden, ask the telephone operator. For information on forest fire problems write the Assistant State Forester in Charge of Forest Fire Control, Department of Conservation, Frankfort.

### *Information*

Bulletins and other publications on various forestry subjects are available to farmers and others upon request to their county agent or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Clubs and other organizations wishing speakers on forestry or related subjects may send requests to the Extension Forester, College of Agriculture, Lexington, or to the State Forester, Department of Conservation, Frankfort.

The College of Agriculture gives forestry courses for students of agriculture. For information address College of Agriculture, Lexington. Forests owned and operated by the College of Agriculture are located in Breathitt, Perry, and Knott Counties and total approximately 15,000 acres.

### *Forests and Parks*

The national forests are developed and maintained by the United States Forest Service on a basis of multiple use: Watershed protection, streamflow control, maintenance of timber supply for industry, as a demonstration project in forest management and for the protection and production of wildlife. The national forests also afford many recreational opportunities. For information address: Supervisor, Cumberland National Forest, Winchester, Ky.

The Mammoth Cave National Park area is developed and maintained by the United States Department of the Interior. For information address Park Superintendent, Mammoth Cave, Ky.

State parks, including Pine Mountain, Cumberland Falls, Levi Jackson, Wilderness Road, Blue Licks Battlefield, Butler Memorial, Old Mulkey Meeting House, Perryville Battlefield, Blue and Gray, Columbus-Belmont, Pioneer Memorial, William Whitley, Dawson Springs, Audubon Memorial, Kentucky National Bridge, My Old Kentucky Home, Pennyside Forest Park, are under the management of the Department of Conservation. For information address: Director of State Parks, Department of Conservation Frankfort, Ky.

State forests include: The Kentenia State Forest of 3,600 acres in Harlan County and an area of 12,000 acres purchased by Federal agencies under a land-utilization project and turned over to the State for supervision and management known as the Kentucky Ridge State Forest.

Near Pineville, Bell County, recreational facilities are available on these areas and forest demonstrations have been started. For information address: The State Forester, Department of Conservation, Frankfort, Ky.

# Fruits and Vegetables

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Information and advice may be had from county agents or from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Lexington, about the selection, planting, care, and handling of fruit and vegetables for home use and market, and the culture and use of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants.

The farm program for national defense includes an increase in the production of all kinds of foods, both for use in this country and for shipment to nations allied in the cause of democracy. From county farm agents and county home demonstration agents, farmers and others interested in growing larger and better gardens may secure advice on the best vegetables to grow, the selection and treatment of garden land, and the culture and harvesting of vegetables. Every Kentucky farm family should have a garden.



# Gardens

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County agents and county home demonstration agents should be consulted on all matters of gardening, including varieties of vegetables, treatment of soil, control of insects and diseases, and the harvesting and preservation of garden crops. Home agents also will advise on the cooking and canning of vegetables and on their nutritional value.

The College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Lexington and the United States Department of Agriculture have numerous bulletins and circulars dealing with gardening. Lists may be obtained at the offices of county agents and county home demonstration agents.

Under the provisions of the agricultural conservation program, payments may be earned for seeding winter legumes and for applications of phosphate to home gardens.

The Farm Security Administration gives families on its program advice and assistance in the growing of gardens. (See your local Farm Security advisor.)

Also see Plant Diseases and Pests, Fruits and Vegetables, and Agricultural Conservation Program.

# Health

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There are many agencies in Kentucky interested in the health of people and of livestock. The Kentucky State Board of Health at Louisville does an enormous amount of work in behalf of public health. Special laboratories are maintained at Louisville and at Lexington in the interest of health. Counties and cities maintain public health services.

## **PUBLIC SERVICE LABORATORIES**

In the Agricultural Experiment Station building at Lexington are laboratories where water, milk, and food are analyzed for purity and fitness for human consumption. Also in this laboratory dog heads are tested for rabies and human stomachs and other organs are analyzed for poison.

The Department of Chemistry at the Agricultural Experiment station analyzes water for mineral content.

### *Livestock Diseases*

The Department of Animal Pathology at the Agricultural Experiment Station is concerned with animal diseases. Sick animals, or carcasses, may be taken to the Department for diagnosis of disease or for post mortem examination.

The Kentucky Experiment Station is one of the few experiment stations in the United States that still keeps on hand a supply of hog cholera serum for distribution to farmers and veterinarians.

### *Livestock Sanitation*

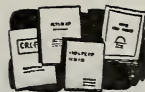
The Division of Livestock Sanitation of the Kentucky State Department of Agriculture at Frankfort exercises control over interstate and intrastate shipments of livestock, the inspection of stockyards, control of designated slaughtering plants, maintenance of accredited herd status, disinfection of premises, and general disease-control functions. Under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture this division conducts a regular Bang's disease-eradication program under

the test-and-slaughter method and also a calfhood vaccination program. There is likewise a Federal-State cooperative program of tuberculosis eradication, which includes the maintenance of modified tuberculosis-free accredited areas in the State.



# Information

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Extension Service and Experiment Station bulletins and circulars are available on many farm and home subjects. These can be obtained from county farm agents and county home demonstration agents or directly from the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Lexington. A list of available publications may be had upon application.

The United States Department of Agriculture has many circulars dealing with farming and homemaking. Many of these may be obtained from county agents or county home demonstration agents. Lists of publications will be sent free by the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

## *Radio Programs*

The Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics gives a daily farm radio program from the University of Kentucky Extension studios of WHAS. Several other radio stations in the State also broadcast information on farming and homemaking. Daily newspapers publish the time of these programs.

The National Farm and Home Hour is broadcast daily (as of October 1, 1941) over WINN, Louisville, and WSM, Nashville, 11:30-12:15, C. S. T.

Market reports are broadcast daily over a number of stations in Kentucky, including WCMI, Ashland; WLBJ, Bowling Green; WHOP, Hopkinsville; WLOP, Lexington; WAVE, Louisville; WGRC, Louisville; WHAS, Louisville, and WOMI, Owensboro. Broadcasts of livestock market news are presented by the Federal market reporter direct from the Bourbon stockyards over WGRC and WAVE, Louisville. See your local newspaper for the time of day these programs are broadcast.

If you do not have a radio, you are welcome to listen to these and other programs at the local "listening post" maintained by the University of Kentucky in the following counties: Knott, Letcher, Martin, Magoffin, Leslie, Floyd, Breathitt, Harlan, Estill, Morgan, Clay, Harlan.

# Livestock Raising

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The College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Lexington, through its Extension Service, including county agents and specialists and field agents, offers up-to-date and accurate information on the selection, breeding, feeding, and general management of livestock.

Farmers enrolling in the ton-litter swine project and the One Hundred and Eight Club sheep project secure valuable information about the production of these animals. Farmers are helped to locate breeding stock, and the use of registered sires is furthered as one of the principal ways of making stock raising more profitable.

Annual short courses given at Lexington include a nutrition school and a livestock breeding school, both free to all interested persons.

## *Experiment Station Herds and Flocks*

Many farmers wanting help with their livestock problems go directly to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington. There they confer with specialists in the various kinds of stock and with veterinarians. They also can see herds and flocks on experimental feeding, and approved types of breeding animals.

(Also see Health and Markets.)

# Loans

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A wide range of credit services is available to Kentucky farmers. All these types of loans can assist farmers needing additional equipment, livestock, seed, etc., in order to increase production of Food for Freedom.

## *Long-Term Loans on Land*

Federal Land Bank long-term loans, usually for 20 to 34 years are first-mortgage loans on land. They are made in amounts up to half of the normal agricultural value of the land, plus 20 percent of the value of buildings and insured improvements. The maximum amount loanable to one farmer is \$50,000. The applicant must be a farmer or about to become a farmer, or he must derive his major income from farming. Good credit rating is required.

Loans, as of October 1, 1941, are written at 4 percent contract rate (temporarily billed at 3½ percent by an act of Congress), and are repayable in regular semiannual or annual installments that cover interest and also payments to reduce principal. Interest is figured on the unpaid balance only, with liberal repayment privileges.

Loans may be obtained to purchase land; buy equipment, fertilizers, or livestock for farm operation; provide buildings; improve land; pay any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1937, or any indebtedness incurred for agricultural purposes regardless of date; and, for other agricultural needs.

When granted a Federal Land Bank loan a farmer becomes a member of the local national farm-loan association in which he purchases a \$5 share of stock for each \$100 borrowed. When the loan is repaid the stock is refunded at par value, provided the capital stock of the association is not impaired. This association, usually located at the county seat, accepts applications, endorses notes, and services loan after it is made.



### *Commissioner Loans*

In addition to long-term loans, the Federal Land Bank may also make a commissioner loan, on 10-to 20-year terms, for an amount up to \$7,500. The commissioner loan may be a first mortgage, when the land does not qualify for a land-bank loan, or a second mortgage. The commissioner loan, along with any other loans on the security, may not exceed 75 percent of the appraised normal value. The present, October 1941, contract rate is 5 percent (billed at 3½ percent temporarily by an act of Congress). Membership and stock purchases in a local National Farm Loan Association are not required, but the secretary-treasurer of your local association will furnish information on request, or, write to the Federal Land Bank, Louisville, Ky.

### *Loans for Production*

Production Credit Associations make short-term loans of from \$50 up for any agricultural purpose, including living expenses, to responsible applicants who have a creditable operating record. Loans are made on terms and conditions intended to insure their safety and to enable the member to repay from his farm income each year advances for annually recurring costs, and to retire over a longer period of time advances for other purposes. Each member of a production-credit association shares in responsibility and risk through ownership of voting stock in his association. The responsibility for approving or rejecting applications for loans, and later servicing such loans rests with the association's executive committee consisting of two directors, who are elected by the members, and of the secretary-treasurer. Loans for financing sound projects are also made to groups of 4-H Club members or to vocational students through an adult leader acting as trustee.

The county agent will supply the address of the production credit association serving your county.

### *Emergency Crop and Feed Loans*

Farmers unable to qualify for credit from other sources but having control of land and the physical means of producing crops may obtain loans for the purchase of seed, feed,

fertilizer, and other such production expenses from the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office. The maximum amount loaned is \$400. The name and address of the nearest field supervisor can be obtained from your county agent.

### *Loans to Farmers' Cooperatives*

Any farmers' cooperative desiring information about loans should write to the Bank for Cooperatives, Louisville, Ky., or to the county agent.

### *Rehabilitation Loans (Farm Security Administration)*

Rehabilitation loans are made by the Farm Security Administration to farmers who need seed, tools, livestock, and other equipment necessary to carry on farming operations, and who cannot get adequate credit elsewhere. Every borrower must own or rent land that will support his family and produce enough income to repay the loan. Loans are repayable over a period of from 1 to 5 years at 5 percent interest. The borrower signs a note secured by a mortgage on livestock, machinery, and crops. Each borrower agrees to follow a sound farm-and-home management plan, which he works out with the rural rehabilitation supervisor. Apply to the Farm Security supervisor serving your county. Ask your county agent for the address of the supervisor serving your area. If necessary, the supervisor will visit you at your home.

### *Tenant Purchase Loans (Farm Security Administration)*

Tenant purchase loans (under the Bankhead-Jones Act) may be made to tenants in most counties of the State. However, only a limited number of such loans can be made. Apply to the Farm Security supervisor serving your county for information regarding this type of loan. Ask your county agent for the address of the supervisor who serves your county. If necessary, the supervisor will visit you at your home. Tenant purchase committees, consisting of three farmers, decide what applicants shall receive loans, on a basis of character, ability, and farming experience. The loans are large enough to enable the borrower to buy a farm



and if necessary to repair the buildings or put up new ones. Loans are repayable over a period of 40 years at 3 percent interest. No down payment is required, but loans are made to those unable to get adequate credit elsewhere.

### *Group Loans for Equipment or Service (Farm Security Administration)*

The Farm Security Administration will make loans to groups of farmers having small incomes to buy such equipment or services as tractors, work stock, combines, purebred sires, veterinary services, and spraying equipment, and for other things which farmers often cannot afford to own individually. Before the loan is made, each member of the group signs an agreement, showing how much he will pay for his part of the use of the equipment or service. Apply to the Farm Security supervisor serving your county. Ask the county agent for his address.

### *Debt Adjustment*

Debt adjustment service is available in every county through Farm Security Administration debt adjustment committees. A local debt adjustment committee meets with the debtor and his creditors. Although the committee has no legal authority to force an adjustment, it can often help the farmer and his creditors to work out a satisfactory agreement. All proceedings are held in strictest confidence.

For further information, consult your county agent or Farm Security supervisor.

### *Group Leasing Associations*

The Farm Security Administration may also make loans to cooperative associations of farmers for the lease of large tracts of land. Landowners or farmers interested may obtain information from the local rehabilitation supervisor, whose address may be obtained from the county agent.

### *4-H Loans*

Loans to finance projects of 4-H Club members whose families are rehabilitation borrowers (see paragraph on Rehabilitation Loans) may be made by the Farm Security Administration. (See also 4-H Clubs.)

### *AAA Participation Loans*

Where financing is necessary to enable a farmer to carry out the AAA practices for which he can earn payments under the agricultural conservation program, loans not to exceed \$100 may be made by the Farm Security Administration independently of its other loan services. (See Agricultural Conservation Program.)

### *FSA Committees*

The various loan services of the Farm Security Administration are carried on with the advice and help of local committees of farm men and women, who are also members of the county FSA council.

# Markets

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The United States Department of Agriculture's Marketing Service maintains market news service on tobacco and livestock. The information is disseminated by radio and the press and by mimeographed reports. For a list of the radio programs and listening posts see Information.

A tobacco market news office is maintained in Louisville, supplemented by temporary offices at various points during the marketing season. Daily reports on prices of tobacco, according to grade, are issued and made available to growers on the auction floors at all markets. This service is operated in conjunction with the tobacco inspection service discussed under Tobacco, Inspection. In addition to the daily reports, summaries are published weekly and monthly, followed by annual reports reviewing the entire marketing season for the different types of tobacco. Requests for reports should be addressed to the Agricultural Marketing Service, Post Office Building, Louisville.

A livestock market reporting office is maintained at the Bourbon Stockyards, Louisville. It compiles daily and weekly reports depicting current supply, demand, market conditions, and prices paid for livestock on the Louisville market. These and additional periodic reports relating to the livestock situation, livestock on feed, livestock production, etc., are distributed by mail and are disseminated in part by radio and by the press. Requests for reports should be addressed to the Agricultural Marketing Service, 231 Livestock Exchange Building.

Estimates and forecasts are issued currently by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture on all important Kentucky crops and on livestock. Reports are usually on file in your county agent's office, or they may be obtained from Agricultural Marketing Service, Agricultural Statistics Division, Room 302, Post Office Building, Louisville.

On request, the State Department of Agriculture at Frankfort will place farmers on the mailing list for market news reports in which they are interested.

The Extension Service publishes Monthly Notes on the Kentucky agricultural situation, sent free on request to any farmer in the State. See your county agent or write to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

The Kentucky Marketing Bulletin, published by the Division of Markets of the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, at Frankfort, is sent on request to Kentucky farmers. The Bulletin offers farm families an opportunity to advertise, free of charge, products and equipment they wish to buy, sell, or exchange.

### *Strawberries*

The Agricultural Experiment Station cooperating with the Agricultural Marketing Service offers a shipping-point inspection service on strawberries. The service is organized on a voluntary, cost-of-service basis. The certificates issued are especially valuable on the basis of sale of fruit that is shipped to distant markets and as a basis for settling disputes arising out of the condition and quality of strawberries.

A similar service may be obtained on other fruits and vegetables on request to the division of Markets, State Department of Agriculture, Frankfort.

A law enacted by the General Assembly in 1940 provides for the marketing and labeling of all strawberries grown and packed in Kentucky. Every package must bear the name and address of the packer and be properly marked for grade and quality. Enforcement is vested in the director of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Information on improved packaging and labeling of other farm products is available from the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Frankfort.

### *Weights and Measures*

The Kentucky State Department of Agriculture at Frankfort supervises the sale of tobacco, regulates the speed with



which tobacco is auctioned, designates and controls the size and the weight of baskets of tobacco, the hours during which tobacco may be sold, inspects and supervises the weighing of tobacco and weighing devices in tobacco warehouses, and publishes statistics covering the price and amount of tobacco sold on a monthly basis during the selling season.

### *Stockyards*

Stockyards at the following points (as of January 1942) are under Federal supervision in regard to their practices and rates, being subject to the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act: Louisville, Cynthiana, Danville, Falmouth, Lancaster, Lexington, Maysville, Paris, Richmond, Winchester, Carlisle, Flemingsburg and Mount Sterling.

The State Department of Agriculture supervises other stockyards, concentration points, and packing houses, maintains a regular inspection of scales over which livestock is weighed, and requires the bonding of weighmen in such establishments.

### *Federal Marketing Programs*

Federal marketing programs operating in Kentucky include the purchase of farm products, for which farmers are in need of wider markets, through the Surplus Marketing Administration. Interested farmers should consult their county agent. Through the operation of the Food Stamp Plan, domestic consumption is further encouraged.

Marketing agreement programs and orders regulate the handling of specified agricultural commodities in interstate commerce. A milk marketing agreement is in effect for the Louisville area.

# Negro Work

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Services listed in this handbook are available to Negro farmers and their families in all counties.

There are Negro farm agents in Barren, Christian, Logan, Todd and Warren counties, and Negro home demonstration agents in Christian, Fulton, and Hickman counties.

Negro 4-H Club work is conducted in counties having Negro farm agents or Negro home demonstration agents and in a number of other counties.

# Plant Diseases and Pests

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Information is available on diseases and insects that attack plants. This includes methods of control, disease-resistant varieties, treatment of seed, spraying and other practices that tend to reduce losses. See your county agent.

## *Disease Identification*

Mail to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington specimens of affected plants. Label package plainly with your name and address and send a separate letter stating the extent of damage to the crop and other information that seems important, and state what information is desired.

## *Insect Control*

There is a control remedy for practically every important insect pest in Kentucky, whether in the field, on animals, or in the home. Information and literature covering insect control can be obtained at the offices of county farm agents, county home demonstration agents, or by writing to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at Lexington, or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C.

If you find a destructive insect that you do not know, take it to the county agent's office or send it direct to the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington. If possible, send with the insect a specimen of its damage in a suitable tight container that will not crush in the mail. Do not enclose the insect in an envelope.

## *Weed Identification*

If you notice a new weed or other plant and don't know what it is, bring or send a sample to your county agent or to the Agricultural Experiment Station, where it will be identified and a report made. Wrap it in moist paper and mail on the same day it is collected.

## *Nursery Stock*

The Kentucky Nursery Law is administered by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington. It provides for the annual inspection of all nurseries in the State and through the issuance of inspection certificates regulates the movement of the stock.

# Poultry

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## *General Information*

Various kinds of assistance are offered in helping to meet the State production goal for poultry and eggs.

Extension circulars deal with feeding, breeding, management, housing, and disease control for maximum production. A poultry calendar is available for keeping records of flock income and expenses and a brooding record card for similar figures on chicks. Farm visits, field meetings, and demonstrations at community and county schools are held in all counties.

## *Short Course*

The annual poultry short course is held usually during the last week of June and lasts 5 days. The course affords the poultryman and hatchery operator an opportunity to learn the essential principles of poultry production, hatchery operation, and flock improvement.

## *Research*

Experiments with poultry are carried out at the Experiment Station, Lexington; Robinson Substation, Quicksand; and Western Kentucky Substation, Princeton. These experimental studies include management, breeding, incubation, brooding, physiology, and nutrition.

## *Disease Diagnosis*

Diagnosis of disease is made by the Animal Pathology Department, College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky. Live birds are preferable and should be mailed prepaid.

## *Kentucky Poultry Improvement Plan*

The National Poultry Improvement Plan is administered in Kentucky by the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association. Members include commercial hatcherymen and breeders, and each member operates in one of the following breeding classifications: (1) U.S. Approved; (2) U.S. Certi-



fied; (3) U.S. Record of Performance. Each member must also operate his hatchery or breeding farm in one of the following pullorum-control classes: (1) U.S. Pullorum-Tested; (2) U.S. Pullorum-Controlled; (3) U.S. Pullorum-Passed; (4) U.S. Pullorum-Clean.

Breeding stock, baby chicks, and hatching eggs produced under the supervision of the association are indetified by the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association and National Poultry Improvement Plan emblems and carry the prefix "Ky. U.S." with the designated breeding stage and pullorum-control class. The Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association maintains close supervision over its members, and this assures the customer of better breeding for production, standard qualities, and reduced losses from pullorum disease.

To obtain a permit to approve chickens and to test them for pullorum disease by the stained antigen method under the plan, it is necessary to take a short course.

Ask your county agent for information.

# Seeds

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## *Seed Testing*

The State Seed Laboratory will test, gratis, a reasonable number of samples of seed for any farmer or dealer in Kentucky. Hulled tobacco seeds will also be cleaned. Samples should be sent to the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington. The seed laboratory enforces the State seed law, which requires that all seeds sold or offered for sale in the State be properly labeled, showing the percent of pure seed, the percent germination, and the weed seeds of different kinds present.

## *Certified Seed*

Certified seed in Kentucky is produced by members of the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association, the legally authorized certification agency of the State that seeks to provide farmers with pure seed of known variety adapted to the growing conditions in the State. Seed certified is approved by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

Certified seed is checked in the field by a representative of the Seed Improvement Association and held to rigid requirements set up for certified seed. It is further checked in the State seed laboratory for purity and germination. If the seed meets the standards, it is permitted to carry the blue tag and seal, which are restricted to certified seed in Kentucky.

Any farmer who wishes to grow certified seed may join the Crop Improvement Association by paying an annual membership fee and farm fees to cover cost of service. Application blanks may be secured from any of the county agents or from the Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, Lexington, Ky.

# Soil Conservation Districts

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Soil conservation districts have been organized in the following counties (as of October 1, 1941): Logan, Garrard, Pendleton, McCracken, Union, Grant, Marion, Carlisle, Gallatin, Graves, Christian, Caldwell, Hopkins, and Knox. Districts are being organized in other counties.

The State Soil Conservation Committee consists of the Director of Agricultural Extension, the Director of Vocational Agriculture, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Commissioner of Conservation, and a farmer appointed by the Governor.

## *Civilian Conservation Corps*

As of October 1, 1941, Civilian Conservation camps for soil conservation work were located near towns as follows: Danville, Flemingsburg, Georgetown, Leitchfield, Mayfield, Morganfield, Paducah, Princeton, Russellville, and Fulton. A representative of the Soil Conservation Service stationed at each camp offers technical advice and assistance to interested farmers.

# **Soil, Limestone, and Mineral Tests**

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County agents are equipped to make simple tests to determine whether soils are acid.

More complete tests will be made at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Lexington. Directions for taking soil samples should be obtained from the Station before samples are taken. Unless extreme care is used in taking samples, proper analyses cannot be made.

Limestone tests also are made at the Agricultural Experiment Station. See your county agents about sending in samples.

For analysis of coals, minerals, and oils, send samples to the College of Engineering, University of Kentucky, Lexington.



# Tobacco

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## *Seed Cleaning and Testing*

At the Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, one pound of tobacco seed will be cleaned free of charge, with a charge of 10 cents for each additional pound.

## *Information, Meetings, and Demonstrations*

Information is available on request to your county agents on all phases of tobacco growing. Community and county meetings are held in all counties to study soil preparation for tobacco, materials and equipment, fertilizing, varieties, insect and disease control, cultural practices, housing and curing, and grading and stripping. Method and result demonstrations are held in all counties. Soil and crop tours are held in a number of counties each year. Ask your county agent.

## *Grading and Stripping*

Stripping and grading demonstrations are held during October, November, and December for the following types: Green River, one-sucker, western fired, eastern fired, and burley. These demonstrations are held by qualified graders of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Vocational teachers, Farm Security supervisors, and others interested are also invited to take part.

The tobacco markets of Kentucky are provided with the Federal grading service, which means that all tobacco on the floor must be graded according to Government standards.

For information on tobacco allotments, loans, soil-building payments, marketing quotas, etc., ask the chairman of the local AAA Committee.

## *Tobacco Experiments*

Extensive experiments are being conducted at the Agricultural Experiment Station and at Western Kentucky Substation to develop improved varieties of tobacco, including disease-resistant strains; also methods of curing of tobacco; and the development and use of tobacco byproducts.



